

## Idea of Mar 44 BC

March 1	Kalends Martius 1 <sup>st</sup>
Mar 2	VI nones (5 days before nones)
Mar 3	V nones (4 days before nones)
Mar 4	IV nones (3 days before nones)
Mar 5	III nones (2 days before nones)
Mar 6	Premia nones (day before nones)
Mar 7	Nones
Mar 8	VIII ides (7 days before ides)
Mar 9	VII ides (6 days before ides)

Mar 10

VI ides (5 days before ides)

Mar 11

V ides (4 days before ides)

Mar 12

IV ides (3 days before ides)

Mar 13

III ides (2 days before ides)

Mar 14

Præmier. ides (day before ides)

Mar 15

Ides

Mas

4413C

9 7<sup>th</sup> day before Ides (note 7 is counted as 15<sup>th</sup>)

10 6<sup>th</sup> day before Ides

11 5<sup>th</sup> day before

12 4<sup>th</sup> day before Ides

13 3<sup>rd</sup> day before

14 Eve of Ides

15 IDES of March

H4BC

Modern date

Roman date

March 1

Kalends Martius 1<sup>st</sup>

Mar 2

VI nones (5 days before nones)

Mar 3

V nones (4 days before nones)

Mar 4

IV nones (3 days before nones)

Mar 5

III nones (2 days before nones)

Mar 6

Præni nones (day before nones)

Mar 7

Nones

Mar 8

VIII ides (7 days before ides)

Mar 9

VII ides (6 days before ides)

Mar 10

Mar 11

Mar 12

Mar 13

Mar 14

Mar 15.

VI ides (5 days before ides)

V ides (4 days before ides)

IV ides (3 days before ides)

III ides (2 days before ides)

Prenni ides (day before ides)

Ides

44A c

The name Quentiles was  
altered to Julius in honor  
of Julius Caesar

The Vernal Equinox was  
moved to its original date  
of Mar. 25

44 BC = about yr <sup>709</sup> to the Romans

This was the yr Caesar was  
killed

44 BC

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After Caesar's death, the  
Roman Senate deified him.

(They also deified Augustus  
and Claudius)



44 BC

JANUARIUS - 31

FEBRUARIUS - 29 (30 in leap)

MARTIUS - 31

APRILIS - 30

MAIUS - 31

JUNIUS - 30

JULIUS - 31

SEXTILIS - 30

SEPTEMBRIS - 31

OCTOBRIS - 30

NOVEMBRIS - 31

DECEMBRIS - 30

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365 (366 in leap)

449c

The name of the month Quintilis  
was altered to Julius and  
the Vernal equinox was moved  
to its original date March 25.

44-30 BC

Second Roman Civil War

Second Period 44-30 BC

Followers of Octavius defeated  
followers of Antony

Battle of Mutina & Actium won  
by Octavian

Battle of Philippi

OCTAVIANUS defeated CNAEUS and

SEXTUS Pompeius and Antony  
The battle of Actium (31 BC) marks

the end of the Roman republic and the  
beginning of the empire

44 BC

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When Caesar died there were about  
35 legions under arms.

Mar 15, 44 BC

Caesar was assassinated  
by a group of senatorial conspirators  
led by Gaius Cassius Longinus  
and Marcus Junius Brutus

44 B C

The second year of the Julian Cal,  
the Senate proposed that the name  
of the month Quintilis be changed  
to Julius (July) in honor of Julius Caesar.

~~C 750 BC~~

44 BC

An old Roman stone Calendar had  
3 months on each of its elongated 4  
sides

MENSIS  
JANUAR

DIES S. XXXI

MENSIS  
FEBUAR

DIES XXVIII

MENSIS  
MARTIVS

DIES XXXI

Month  
Jan

31 Days

Month  
Feb

28d (after J. Caesar)



44BC

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Caesar was appointed dictator  
for life

Caesar was appointed censor  
for life.

Mon 15, 44BC

Assassination of Caesar  
Killed by Gaius Cassius (42 BC)  
Marcus Brutus (85? - 42 BC)  
and others in Senate Chamber  
(under statute of Porcipes) in Rome.

44 BC

The IDUMAean ANTIPAS  
Challenged HYRCAN and has  
his sons HEROD and  
PHASAEL named Tetrarchs  
by MARK ANTONY

Mar. 15, 44BC

A conspiracy, headed by CASSIUS and Brutus, who claimed that Caesar was planning to obtain the crown and become a tyrant, led to his assassination Mar 15, 44BC. Mark Antony by his tact and praise of Caesar in the funeral oration, incited the people against the conspirators, who were obliged to flee from Rome, thus, leaving Antony in control, who with the aid of LEPIDUS

assumed all the powers of a real dictator  
Octavius Caesar, the nephew and adopted son  
of Julius Caesar, now supported by the Senate,  
owing to Cicero's famous speeches (Philippics)  
against Anthony claimed control and  
drove Anthony out of Gaul, which he had  
secured for himself. The Senate, then again,  
advised by Cicero refused to grant Octavius  
the consulship and the land he wanted  
for his soldiers, so Octavius left the Senatorial  
party and united with Anthony and  
Lepidus in forming the SECOND TRIUMVIRATE.

44BC

Duncan:Cal

Soon after Caesar's death in 44BC  
the college of pontiffs began  
counting leap years every  
3 yrs instead of 4

Mar 15 44BC

Duncan:Cal

Caesar fell ill on Mar 15 and  
arrived late by letter to the  
senatorial curia. On the way he  
ran into an augur named Spurinna  
who had supposedly warned him  
earlier to beware the ides of March.  
Caesar laughingly told the priest that  
the ides were here and nothing had  
happened. Spurinna answered

the day was not yet over.

Caesar, sent away his body guard, then moved to take his seat in side. Walking through the Senators, he sat on his gilded throne and was approached by a group of lawmakers. One of them, TILLIUS CIMBER, asked him to support a petition. When he refused, Cimber grabbed the dictator and tore the toga from around his neck. At this signal several men attacked Caesar. Caesar grabbed a dagger and was able to fend off his assailants at first. But there were too many of them; 23 wounds. Bleeding to death amidst the stunned senators, fell - drew his toga over his head and died.



44BC

Lepidus (d 13BC) made a settlement with Sextus Pompeius and he was given Command of a Roman fleet in 43BC

In Rome, it was not long before the imperial office was raised higher and higher, until reception among the gods of the Roman state after death was bestowed first upon Julius Caesar, and then upon Augustus, Claudius, Vespasian, Titus, Nerva and others.

3-15-44 AC  
85-42 BC

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### Marcus Junius Brutus

A prominent Roman. One of the conspirators against Caesar. His father was slain by Pompey's orders, yet, he supported Pompey rather than Caesar. Caesar, after the victory of PHARSALIA, pardoned Brutus and made him governor of a part of Gaul. He was made praetor by Caesar in 44 BC. While holding this office he entered into a conspiracy

Against Caesar. After the murder of Caesar (3/15/44 BC)  
Brutus fled to ATTENS and became powerful  
in Macedonia. CASSIUS raised an  
army in Asia Minor and together they  
made a stand against Octavianus and  
Antony at PHILIPPI. The wing commanded  
by Brutus was victorious over that of  
Octavianus, while Cassius was beaten back  
by Antony. Cassius killed himself in  
despair. When this was reported to  
Brutus, he took his own life.

Mar 15, 44 B.C.

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CASSIUS LONGINUS, GAIUS

one of the assassins of Caesar. In 44 B.C. he sided with Pompey against Caesar though holding the office of praetor from Caesar. He was promised the governorship of Syria for the following yr. Fretting under the beneficence of Caesar, he planned his murder. He won over Brutus to his views and on the Ides (15th) of March, 44 B.C., murdered Caesar in the

Senate. He fled to Asia Minor, made himself  
master of Syria; joined forces with Brutus  
and met the army of OCTAVIANUS and  
Antony in PHILIPPI, Macedonia. In the battle  
the army commanded by CASSIUS was  
beaten by that of Antony, and Cassius  
in despair committed suicide (42 BC)  
His example was followed by Brutus.

C44BC  
100-44BC

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"Commentaries on the Gallic and  
Civil Wars" by CAESAR (GAIUS JULIUS)  
one of the most remarkable men  
of all time (100-44BC)

Mar 15, 44 BC

After the Assassination of Caesar;  
shortly after the Ides of March in 44 BC,  
a brilliant comet was seen.



44BC

A Comet seen shortly after  
the 44BC murder of Julius  
Caesar was deemed proof  
of his divinity

44BC

After murder of Caesar Cassius  
the Roman leader of Syria appointed  
~~him as~~ Herod as governor of COELE-  
Syria.

44BC

Mark Antony was Consul.

After Caesar's murder, he aroused the mob against the conspirators and drove them from the city.

44 BC

After Caesar's murder, Cleopatra  
had to pack up & go home

Her brother Ptolemy XIV  
conveniently died.

Cleopatra appointed the toddler  
Caesarion as co-ruler.

Summer of 44BC

Octavian did not accept the compromise urged by Mark Antony & Aemilius Lepidus. He succeeded in winning over many of Caesar's supporters including some of the legions.

In this summer Cicero delivered a series of fulminating speeches against Antony (known as Philippics)

15 MAR 44 BC

Octavian was in Illyricum preparing to take a senior command in expedition to Parthia.

He left for Rome as soon as the assassination news reached him. On the way to Rome, he learned that Caesar had adopted him in his will.

Mar 15, 44 BC (Ides)

At a meeting of the Senate held in the hall attached to Pompey's theater, he fell at the feet of the Statues of Statues of Pompey pierced by 23 wounds